CLOTHS, CLOTHS.—Just received, a large

stock of fine French Brosdeleths, which we will sell at 14 per pard, worth \$3. Also Blannets, Quitz, Fiannels, Merinos, Wool Shawis, &c. all of which will be sold at great burgains. B. H. Leaneraren No 347 Broadway, nor Luonard-st. B. H. LEADSTATER. No 347 Broadway, nor Leonardest.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Deparler toned 6; ectave *!iaxos for \$1.75. \$200, and \$125, interior as good as those which cost \$6.0. Planes of every variety of style, comprisin too of ten different manufactories, amount of them T. Olibert & Co.'s per minur. Eolists. Planes and Horace Water's modern improved Planos Second hand Planes Water's modern improved Planos. Second hand Planes are the strength of the different manufactories, from the different manufactories has been been been been been the United States, (trued in the equal temperature). All all extremely low prices. Music as the reduced seen.

When Lympia Wayer Lympia Lines Co. H. Lower Lympia Line

WET LINENS! WET LINENS! —E. H. LEAD-BRAYER, NO 317 Broadway is selling fine Shirting Linese, at 21, 216 and 31 per yand, slightly deamaged by water on the voy-age of importation, but — strented as good as when first made. Also, Toweling and Table Globay, Tebe Damags and Sheeting Leneus, Also, I case of rich printed Bareges at 21 per yard.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY .-

BABY JUMPERS-THE MOTHER'S BLESSING

FOR COLD WEATHER. —The balance of our Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Under Garments, Hosiery, &c. &c. We are closing at low prices, wholessle or retail.

In a FERROS & SON, No 61 Nassau st. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - SPLENDID ALCHINES.— OTHERND IMPROVEMENT AND THE PROPERTY AND CONFIGURE TO All persons interested in Machine Sawing are invited to call at our office and examine a doubled by these improvements. N. B.—We cantion the public against believing any of the vite landers about our business, circulated by macropulous makers and wonders of inferior design Machines, who have been presented by an for infringing our patents.

I. M. Spork & Go. No. 323 Broadway.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE SALE.-We desire VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NALE.—We desire to call the strength of the sale to be made rais our by ALBERT H. Nicolay, Anctioner, at 12 of lock at the Marchante' Exchange consisting of thirty two vacant Lock dissaled in 12 th av., 198 and 197th at. Also, the two new emperoduced in 18 th av., 198 and 197th at. Also, the two new emperoduced between 5th and 6th ax Also, the ray of 197th at. Also, the ave. I also the property of 10 th Madison at. and two stores and Lock on Degraws, Brook yn Also, the new steam Tow Sixt size or Manage. The above asle will be absolute to the highest bidder, and terms liberal asle will be absolute to the highest bidder, and terms liberal.

For farther rathers and the second of the se

DR. RUSH's Balsamic Sirup of White Mustard, for Golds, Coughs, Asthonas, Horacacosa, Difficulty of Breathing, Pales and Foreness of the Breast, and a tough morning phicess. In bottles for Scents and 41 Sciences, Debts, No. 149 Chambers st.; and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 11 Bacols, etc.

New York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1855.

We shall publish for regular subscribers over 123,000 copies of the WEEKLY TRISUNE of this week. It is unquestiously the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for the edition of this week. Price, Fifty Cents a line.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEXELY TRIBUSE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter, in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Pacific sails from this port for Liverpool To-Day

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris.-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

CONGRESS, YESTERDAY.

SINATE, Feb. 6 -The establishment of a United States Court in California, was taken up, and some time spent in fixing the Judge's salary. Not disposed of. The bill to improve the mouth of the Mississippi was passed. The French Spolistion bill was next a up, and finally adopted-30 to 17. Some im-

House, Feb. 6 .- The expulsion of W. B. Chase, a reporter, done yesterday was clinched to day by a refusal to reconsider. After some talk on the Consu-lar Reform bill, the Texas Creditors' bill came up. and was talked about until the hour of adjournment

Gov. Seward's reelection to the U. S. Senate was approved with much unanimity by the Whig General Committee last evening. E. Delafield Smith and Porter G. Sherman spoke. Gen. Wm. Hall presided. Mr. Smith spoke in high terms of the City Whig Delegation in the Legislature, Mesers. Blatchford and Coleman, Jimmerson and Leigh, whose course deserved the approval of every true Whig. We give a report elsewhere.

The weather yesterday, and especially last night, was most intensely cold in this region. At 1 o'clock this morning the mercusy stood atabout ten degrees below zero. It is certain that the average temperature from I o'clock A. M., yesterday, to the same hour to-day, was lower then for any period of similar duration since 1835. The Telegraph reports a similar state of temperature all through the Northern States. Ogdensburgh, on the St. Lawrence, bears the palm in our secord—the mercury there, yesterday morning, standing at thirty-three degrees below zero.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S lecture on Slavery. delivered last night at the Broadway Tabernacle. is fully reported in another part of to-day's

As an instructive phase of City life, we give this morning a very full report of the proceedings and the parties of a prize fight arranged for yesterday, but fortunately arrested by the arrest of

VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR.

In the Senate, yesterday, Gov. WILLIAM H. SEWARD for U. S. Senator received the votes of 18 Whige, while 5 Hards voted for Daniel S. Dickinson, and 2 for William F. Allen. The two Softs scattered their votes, and the four Hindoos, (E. Brooks Whitney, Putnsm and Goodwin,) did likewise, in the evident hope of preventing any choice. The Rev. Mr. Goodwin, the new Senstor. voted solus for Daniel Ullmann,-in compliment, we suppose, to the early piety of that eminent statesman and patriot. The rest of the Hindons do not appear to have heard of the nomination made by their party in the Park last Fall, as po one else voted for Ullmann. Mr. Storing, the Soft Senator from Chenango, was absent-sick at home. Total Scattering, 13; Seward over all

opposed, 5 majority.

In the House the vote stood: For William H. Seward (Whig) 69.

Daniel S Dichinsen (Hard) 14

Horatic Seyn our (Soft) 12

John A Dix (do.) 7

Washington Hunt (Whig) 9

Millard Fillmore (do.) 4

Scattering, (6 K. N.; 5 Dem.) 11—37. Seward over all others.....

Absent or Dodged-Campbell of Albany, Stayvesant of New-York-2.

* We are very sure the use of Gov. Hunt's name by the now Nothings was entirely unauthorized by him. -Of our City Delegation, Mesers. Blatchford, Coleman, Jimmerson, Leigh, and Maguine. (5.) voted for Gov. Seward: Mesers. Aitken, Dixon, and Murdy. (3,) for Dan. S. Dickinson; Meesre. McLaughlin, O Keefe, Seagrist, and E. L. Smith, (4,) for Gov. Seymour; Mesers. Cocks, and Aras

G. Williams, for Miliard Fillmore; Mr. Petty, for Washington Hunt, and Mr. Stuyvesant did n't vote, as sforesaid. Of the Westchester Members, Mr. Hunt voted for Gov. Seward, and Mr. Waterbury for Dan. S. Dickinson; so that 'Sam' seems to have made rather a dry haul in that County. Mr. Ferdon. of Rockland, voted solus for Ogden Hoffman; the Rev. Joel T. Headley also formed a party by himself, voting for Judge W. W. Campbell. Mr. Rider, of Queens, voted for Dix, and both the Ulster men threw their votes away. Mr. Emana (Hard) probably meant something by voting to

swell the aggregate for ex President Fillmore to

4: but what it was, we cannot yet divine. Mr.

Rhodes, of Kings, voted for Gov. Hunt. Gov. Seward's joint vote is \$7, against 60 for all others-17 clear majority-which will do. though there were several votes cast against him by men who desired and rejoice over his election. But 'encugh is as good as a feast.'

YESTERDAY AT ALBANY.

THE RE-ELECTION OF GOV. SEWARD to the seat he now honors in the American Senate, though rendered morally certain at the polls last November, is yet an event so fit in itself and so auspicious of good for the future, as amply to justify the felicitations of which it has already been the impulse. Before this sheet shall be opened by half its million readers, the glad tidings will have been flashed from State to State, and will have been the theme of lively congratu lations by a large proportion of the American People. Those who pretend to regard Gov. S. as a sectional man, cannot deny that his triumph or defeat was and is a subject of wider and deeper National interest than that of any other Senator now living could have been. On the prairies of Iowa and Minnesota-among the first rude lodges of Kansas and Nebraska-in she gorges of the Sierra Nevada and by the cascades of Oregon-the chances of his reflection have been eagerly canvassed in squatters' cabins and around the watchfires of encamped buffalo-bunters-in whale-ships doubling Cape Horn and by American travelers meeting in Egypt or Palestine There is no other man remaining in the public service whose personal fortunes excite so wide and lively an interest as do those of Gov. Seward.

In the present instance, however, the public interest in the result of yesterday's election was based on considerations of far higher than individual concern. The Rights of Man-the equal and inalienable Right of All to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness-to a voice in framing the laws by which and electing the rulers by whom they are to be governed-was involved in the struggle now so happily ended at Albany. The advocates of Caste based on Color and of Caste based on diversities of creed or of birthdifferent as individuals and as hosts, but animated by a common spirit-were mutually engaged in the work of preventing Gov. Seward's reflection. They could not agree that any designated person should be chosen Senator, but they could heartily agree ant Gov. S. should not be. Their highest hope was to defeat any election and leave the State but half represented in the Senate at the opening of the next Congress. They have not succeeded oven in rendering the contest ostensibly a serious one. His majority on the first ballot was in either House decisive-there was no Joint Ballot, simply because the emphatic agreement of the two Houses produced the case in which the law prescribes that none shall be had. The law prescribes the hour of moon of the first Tuesday in February as that on which each House shall proceed to the choice of a Senator, and by one o'clock the whole business was concluded. the nominations of the two Houses compared in Joint Meeting, found to agree, Gov. Sewari declared reelected, and the two Houses had adjourned, amid the acclamations of enthusiastic thousands, proud of the day's work done for New-York and for Humanity.

We rejoice that there is no room for even a pretense that Gov. Seward's reflection has been secured by any shadow of concession on the part of himself or his friends. He stands to-day as unequivocal and decided an antagonist of Slavery and the influences which conspire to empower and diffuse it as he ever was, and none will even assert that he has propitisted an enemy or secured vote by modifying or seeming to modify the views hitherto cherished by him on this head which have been so widely and vehemently stigmatized. Though quite a number of those who voted for him, and whose support was indispens able to his success, had been inveigled into "Know 'Nothing" ledges and were thought to be committed and pledged to the most intolerant Nativism. Gov. Seward has maintained a position of unqualified, unmitigated hostility to that proscriptive dogma. Untrammeled by a pledge, undegraded by even a vote-catching explanation or apology, he is reelected for a term which does not expire till 1861, at which period we may rationally presume that Slavery will have ceased to rule our National Councils and Nativism will have run its rapid race and died out again as it has repeatedly done ere now. Gov. S., we have no doubt, will, should life and health be vonchasfed him, serve out the term for which he has been reelected, and will discountenance any efforts to make him a candidate meantime for a

With a new term of six years thus before him. secured by no pledges, won by no solicitations, he has an arena for usefulness and a tenure of service which may well satisfy a generous ambition. If this should be his last public trust, he will not feel, por should be, that his merits and services have been inadequately appreciated, nor his aspirations baffled. That he will maintain to the last his attitude of devotion to Human Freedom, from whatever quarter assailed, there is no shadow of doubt. And we will leave in the Senate no man who will have done more to clothe its delibers. tions with dignity and grace the personal rela tions of its members with unruffled amenity and unaffected urbanity and courtesy than himself.

'-Indeed, his fault, so far as one may be de tected in his past Senstorial career, has been that of too general a deference to the influences which bear sway in the tainted atmosphere of the Senate. The vice of the time is Complaisance, and from this vice Gov. Seward has not been wholly 12. free. Noisily accused of sacrificing the interests

of his constituents by ultraism and fonaticism, his real shortcoming has been the very opposite of that attributed to him. In an age of overwhelming peculation, we cannot remember that he has once denounced in the Senate an act of public robbery. In a body which squanders more pablie money corruptly and wastefully than any other sixty men in the Republic have ever dared to do, we do not recollect that he has once raised his voice decidedly sgainst the Senatorial stealing. in the way of paying Members for services never perfermed, allowing them Mileage for journeys never made, and throwing bags of unearned publie money at the heads of their own scullions, buying books right and left, and covering up all manner of improper expenditures under false charges for 'Fuel.' 'Stationery,' &c. &c. Now there is not in the wide world another place where an susterely upright and conscientions man-one who date be accounted mean and shabby and a paltry, canting demagogue, so that he may save the Treasury from plunder and the People from gross fraud-is so urgently needed as in that very Senate. We will trust that the need will be benceforth fees urgent, or that the reflection of Gov. Seward will have provided for its satisfaction.

THE HACKMEN'S DEMAND.

There has long been an Ordinance of our City forbidding Hackmen to solicit custom, either persopally or by prexy; but it has lain a dead letter until cow, when Mayor Wood directs that it shall be executed; whereupon the Hackmen hold a meeting and resolve to petition for a repeal of the Ordinance.

We most carnestly trust that the prayer of this petition will not be granted. New York is notorious from one end of the Union to the other for the appropance experienced by those who visit her from Hack and Cabmen, mainly through this very practice of soliciting, entreating, importuning passengers arriving by Railroad or Steamboat to ride in this or that hack or cab. Before an Eric Railroad train has fairly stopped at Jersey City, the passenger cars are surrounded by back-drivers from this side, yelling, buttonholding, urging, beseeching-they are badgered on the ferry-boat and builted again on their arrival at the dock on this side. Way should they be subjected to this plague? Who is benefited by it? How is the Hackmen's business injured by the enforcement of this ordinance? If people went their carriages, they certainly can get them; if they don't want them, why should they be builfied into taking them? We move for a

JUSTICE TO WOMAN.

The following is the bill, already printed in our columns, which has been submitted to the Assembly by Mr. HULL, of Montgomery, and is now before the appropriate Committee. We pray that it may be early reported and acted on:

it may be early reported and acted on:

AN ACT relative to the Rights of Martied Women.
SECTIOS 1. Any married woman whose husband, either from druckenness, profligacy, or from any other cause, shall reglect or refuse to provide for her support, or for the support and education of her children; and any married woman who may be deserted by her husband, shall have the right, in her own same, to transact business and to receive and collect her own estribus, and the earnings of her own minor children, and apply the same for her own support and the support and education of such children, free from the control and interference of her husband, or of any person cleiming the same, or claiming to be released from the same, by or through her husband.

Sec. 2. Any married woman, whose husband shall neglect or refuse to provide for, or who shall abandon his wife and children, may bind out such minor children and execute indentures of apprenticeship in the same manter, and to the same extent, as her husband could co.

could co. SEC. 3. Hereafter it shall be necessary to the valid-SEC. 3. Hereafter it amay be necessary to the vani-ity of every indenture of apprenticeship, executed by the father, that the mother of such child, if she be living with her husband, shall, in writing, consent to such indenture. Nor shall any appointment of a general guardian of the person of a child by the father be valid unless the mother of such child, if she be liv-ing with her husband, shall, in writing, consent to

-We do not see how a fair and just mind can object to any provision of this bill. It is entirely practical and pointed at present and crying evils-there is nothing abstract nor transcendental about it. It secures to the virtuous wife and mother rights which are already conceded to any woman who chooses to become a mother without being a wife—the right to control herown honest carnings and to a voice respecting the disposal and destiny of her children. Let us see now whether Women really are represented in our Legislatures by their husbands, brothers, sons, as we are so often told they are. The vote on this bill will be a touchstone. If they can have justice and ample protection without the trouble and approvance incidental to voting, we presume most of them would prefer not to be invested with the Elective Franchise; but if not-why the case is somewhat altered-is it not ?

THE LABOR OF EMIGRANTS.

Each day's reflection impresses us more deeply with the importance of warning the unemployed Laborers now congregated in this and other seaports against the delusion to which they are exposed by the glowing accounts so frequently transmitted from this or that inland town of the dearth of Labor in that vicinity and the high wages proffered to Laborers. We charge no intentional deceit, jet it is no more than fair to ask attention to the fast that these representations are generally put forth by persons wishing to hire workmen, or to let houses, or sell lands, and who have a strong interest in securing and inducing a tide of emigration thither. We travel pretty extensively throughout the Free States, Iowa excepted, and we tell the emigrants the simple truth in assuring them that there is not s county between the St. John and the Mississippi in which an average hundred of them could this day find employment on farms at \$150 per year wages, in addition to good board, washing and lodging. We say this with entire confidence, because we know by experience that the greater number of the able bodied men who have recently immigrated from Europe cannot cars so much as \$150 a year on farms, under medium management. Let a bundred farmers whose lands now lie mainly in grass hire each four average immigrants on the terms above indicated, trade off their cows or sheep for working cattle, and undertake to grow Grain and Vegetables for market, and three-fourths of them will be poorer at the

dites a letter to THE TRIBUNE or some other seaboard journal, calling the attention of immigrants to his section, and telling them that Laborers are there in demand at \$160 to \$200 a year. But he fails to tell them that the laborers who demand and receive such prices have received a fair commen school education, can keep farmers' accounts if need be, and may be sent thirty or forty miles with a load of potatoes or poultry, with instructions to sel! to the best advantage, buy a bill of family groceries and a thousand feet of fenceboards as per memorandum furnished, pay for these out of the proceeds of the outward load, and return the balance in money with an account of sales and purchases-all which any of them will do as well as his employer could; while almost any freshly landed immigrant would prove unequal to such responsibilities. The Yankee laborer is accustomed to cut and split rails; chop and draw wood; tend cattle, and milk; plow, plant and cultivate; mow, pitch and cradle; he knows how to deal with a threshing machine or a fanning-mill: if he never jet saw a horse-power mower or resper, he can learn to manage one in a day; while his newly arrived Irish or Dutch competitor can do few or none of these things handily and well, but needs patient training, and at last will not fairly hold his own with the Yankee, except with the spade, whereof the Irishman is the unrivaled master. Of course, we know there are skillful, effective workers in the Old Countries: but these are seldow found seekirg work in our cities. They can do better at home than here, unless they are drawn hither by cefinite agreements secured before hand.

A most intelligent and extensive farmer in the heart of our State writes us that he has frequent applications for work from immigrants who pass his house, but on closely questioning them, he learns that hardly one of them can do so simple a thing as make a rail fence, or cut a load of wood in the forest and sled it up to his woodshed; hence he is compelled to decline their services at \$8 per month, and hire Instead Americans at \$14. Yet, ask any one of his neighbors who wants to hire, what is the chance for laborers in that section, and he will answer: "Never better-"farm-hands are wanted at \$14 per month "and to another car-load of green immigrants will be lured away, to encounter fruitless expense, chilling rebuffs and disappointment.

Here some will interpose with-"Then let the Irish devote themselves to digging for Raiiroads. Casals, &c., in which labor they excel.' -But there is not work enough of this sort at present for half those who seek it, and the business is not likely to improve very soon. Nor do we think it best for the needy that it should. An immigrant with a resolute, sturdy wife, who can keep a shanty boarding-house, take washing, &c., may do tolerably well on a railroad; but the labor is severe, the exposure to inclemency, disease and casualty very great; and living on an incipient railroad track is at best barely staying. And almost any single laborer who receives \$120 a year and his living on a good farm will have saved more at the year's end than he would out of \$1 per day and find himself on a progressing Railroad.

We reiterate, therefore, our urgent advice to newly-landed immigrant laborers, male or female. to find homes with substantial farmers wherever that is possible, and be more solicitous as to the experience and skill to be gained than the rate of wages. You need ne advice to take all you can get; but consider that you have very much to learn here; that capacity and skill are valuable possessions; that you cannot labor so severely in our fierce and fickle climate as you could in that of your native land: and that you ought to be worth a quarter more the second year of your residence among us than the first. If one wishing to hire you sake what you can do, be sure not to answer, 'I can do any thing: " for he will naturally infer from it that you know how to do little or nothing. Better say candidly and explicitly, "I have been "accustomed only to use the spade," (or whatever the fact may be;) "but if you will try me, "and have patience to instruct me, I will learn to do whatever you require of me;" and I wish to be paid no more than I can fairly earn. I ask "so much per year; if, at the close of the first quarter, you think me not worth it, you may then pay me and I will go." And we say again to every immigrant: Better \$100 per year with living from a wise and kind farmer who will teach u patiently, and not lose his sleep in studying how to get extra work out of you, than \$150 from one whose only thought will be to make money by his bargain.

Men who say labor is scarce and high in your several localities! now is the time and this is the place to hire. Two months hence, the case will be bravely altered.

Messrs, Booth & Rveeraft, of Milwaukee, have been released from prison by order of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, on the ground that the Fusitive law is unconstitutional. On this process they are thus no longer liable to go to jail, but their fines will, no doubt, have to be paid. For this purpose, the contributions raised in various parts of the country will come into requisition. We are confident that not a cent of the sum will have to be met by the martyre themselves.

A correspondent suggests that a plan should be devised to meet future cases of the kind. This should be done. The men who suffer in the cause of Freedom should be made to know that the sympathy and support of the free masses are not wanting to them. A case which calls for aid of this sort is that of Rush R. Sloane, of Sandusky, Ohio, who is now under sentence to pay a fire and costs amounting to \$3,950, and be im prisoned six months, on a charge of aiding the escape of fugitives in the autumn of 1852. As he states the facts, his only offense is having been present at the Mayor's office as counsel for certain negroes. The latter had been about to leave Sandusky on a steamboat, when a number of Kentucklans drove them back; a riot seemed inevitable, when it was proposed that all parties should go before the Mayor, where the claimants of the negroes should prove their ownership, if they could. Hereupon Mr. Sloane was sent for; concerning what followed we copy his statement:

and three-fourths of them will be poorer at the year's end than they were at the beginning. And yet this very increase of tillage is urgently needed, and must be secured, giving the laborer a fair proportion of the proceeds. He were unwise to seek more.

The prevalent error we combat originates in this way. A B in Itlinois, Wisconsin or Canada, wants additional Labor, and he naturally looks to the seaboard in quest of it. He asks this or that stout Yankee his price for a year's work, and is required to pay \$14 to \$18 per month for the round year. This he thinks too high; so he into the seaboard in quest of it. He asks this or the seaboard in t

these remarks one of the claimants agithe navroes left the room, came up to me and said. I own those 'siaves. They are my property. Here are the 'pepers, and I shall hold you intividually responsible for their escape. These were the first and only words they addressed to me, and these not until the negroes were out of the building.

Though these facts were proved on the trial Mr. Sloane was found guilty of violating the Fugitive law, and is to be punished as we have stated. The fine and expenses will sweep away a large portion, if not all, of his property. It should be berne, not by him, but by the opponents of slave catching throughout the country.

The Monigomery (Als.) Journal publishes the following letter from Col. Kinney to a gentleman in that vicinity. It seems to afford some Zaht on points which have not before been admitted by the leader of the Expedition:

"Washington, Jan. 1, 1855.

"Sin: I have yours of the 10th. Every emigrant to Central America, who engages to cerve the Government to be established there, is a military capacity should it be required, for twelve months, (as the militia of any country,) will receive a grant of land of 40 acres, and efficers in proportion to their rank.

"Should you be able to conduct a number of emigrants to that country, you will be entitled to a position as efficer in proportion to the number.

"San Juan del Norte (late Greytowe) will be the place of debarkation. I shall leave for that port by the let of February next.

"Your.

This shows beyond dispute that the enterprise

This shows beyond dispute that the enterprise conducted by the redoubtable Colonel is not a pacific but a marauding one. It goes with a military organization; all its men are enlisted for military service; by military means it designs to estabilsh a new Government; it is to land at San Juan del Norte in territory claimed by Nicaragua, and repeatedly recognized as here by our Government, which alone is an act of invasion; and it will, of course, move up the river to invade the settled parts of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. for it is out of the question to suppose that the leaders intend the men shall perish of fever in the woods. If there ever was an occasion for the President to prevent the sailing of a fillibuster expedition, it is this. Col. Kinney's own statements are proof on that point.

THEATRICAL.

Last evening a new three-act comedy was, for the first time, performed at BURTON's THEATER, entitled The Player's Plot; Or, The Manager and the Min-The scene is laid in Germany, and the play rurs comewhat as follows: Leopald, Grand Duke of Nelsenstein, (Mr. Fisher,

having disposed of all his money, is deserted by his courtiers, and left alone in his palace, attended only by servants. At this crisis arrives a theatrical man ager, Balthayar, (Mr. Burton,) with his company, whom the Duke, when fortune smiled, and cush was plenty, had engaged to give a series of theatrical performances at his Ducal residence. The Duke in an interview with the manager, tells him of his altered circumstances, which will necessitate him to dispense with the professional services of his troupe, and in a spirit of confidential condescension informs him that is only hope of retrieving his broken fortunes is by a marriage with the wealthy Princess Wilhelmina, Miss Annie Lee.) The conference is here interrupted by the arrival of a letter, which informs him of an intended visit, to be speedily paid him at his palace, by the Princess and her brother, Maximilian, (Mr. Marchant) And also that in the train of the Princess will arrive an Embassador, whose special busines it is to plead the cause of a rival aspirant to the band Wilhelmins, and carry her off in triumph to his master. Having no retinue or attendants, he is at a loss how to receive his guests with the state becoming them and himself.

At this juncture the manager comes to his aid, and offers the services of himself and his troupe, who will, for the time being, personate the lords and ladies who should be in attendance, and lend their aid to defeat the rival, and bring to an early consummation the marriage between the Duke and the Princers. Accordingly the Duke immediately dubs Balthazar hie Prime Minister, and appoints each member of the company to some distinguished post of honor. Their duty now is to mystify the Prince and his sister, and in their assumed characters sustain the regal dignity of the Ducal Court Capid has previously been busy among the players, and Florival, the light comedian of the company, (Mr. Jordan,) is desperately smitten with Delia, the prima donna, (Miss McCarthy.)

The expected guests arrive, and are duly received

by the fictitious courtiers. That Baron Pippinstir, the Embassador, may have no time to plead the cause of his master, he is, by a plan of Balthazar's, made jealous, and kept to long watching his wife that he has no time to attend to anything besides, and the wooing of the Duke and Princess speeds harmoniously. At last, by a stratagem of Florival, the Baron is made to run away with his wife entirely, and the Prince, being offended by their abrupt departure, in mediately gives his consent to the mariage of the Duke and the Princess Withelmina.

The Prince Maximilian himself has, however, in the mean time, fallen in love with Delia, in her feigned character of Countess Rosendahl, the sister of the Duke; but she meets his advances by informing him that she has been three months secretly mar-ried to Florinal; and as he finds his hopes so effects. ally blasted, he gives up with a good grace, and consents to both marriages, and the curtain goes down A double underplot is attempted between the Coun

tess Lipindox (Mrs. Cooke), and Bathazar, and Florinal, the Baroness. and Delia—the result is that the play is remarkable, more for complexity of plot than lliancy of dialogue or striking situations. ecene where the Duke confers the mock titles of nobility upon the actors, is decidedly the best in the piece, and affords an opportunity for instituting com parizons between noblemen and actors not very flat-tering to the former, and for saying sundry apposite things about the true nobility of the dramatic art, which is duly improved, and greatly relished by the audience. From this scene, which nds the first act, until the third act, there is very hittle progress in the action of the piece. The whole of the second act is occupied by the reception of the Prince and sister, and their subsequent en by a song with piano accompaniment, very nervous-ly given by Miss Macarthy—the performance of a very stately minuet by Miss A. Walters and Mr. Fredericks—and the execution of a Mazourka by the

ompany generally.

Mr. Burton, as Balthazar, was admirably dressed. but the part does not admit of sufficient action to display his peculiar powers. Mr. Fisher did well, but there are many parts better saited to his abi also. Mr. Jordan was in his element, and succeeded admirably. Mr. Andrews gave us one of his stereotyped old men, and Mr. Russell had a large nose.

There is no female part in the piece of prominence to be called the leading part, but the ladies were well dressed, and said their little say to

There were a couple of fine new scenes; the cos tumes were mostly good, and the piece was creditably put upon the stage. A few more rehearsals wi emooth some asperities, and as it is a showy, it may prove an attractive piece, but we do not predict a very long run for it.

Burton appeared before the curtain and announced on every evening this week, and in answer to a feeble call for the author, he said that he was not at liberty to give the author's name, but would only say that he is an American, and a native of this

A VICTORY FOR FREEDOM

RE-ELECTION OF WM. H. SEWARD

Sudden Disappearance of "Sam." PUBLIC REJOICINGS.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

DOUGLAS IN THE DUMPS.

From Our Own Correc

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1855. This city has been thronged with strangers for several days part, drawn here by the debate orposing and putting to rout Know-Nothingism, which has been going on in the House of Assessbly. And during all yesterday and last night the trains reaching this city from all quarters brought more and more, who were particularly anxions to witness the election of United States Senator. At an early hour both Houses were filled with spectators; and when the session of the House was opened, the galleries, lobbles, ante-rooms

with human beings. Mr. Firch, of Franklin, who had the floor at the hour of adjournment last evening on Mr. Petty's resolution, resumed his remarks, in which he dissected the "Order" in a ma-terly manner Mr. F. is a close reasoner, and an effective speaker. Not a word fell from his lips but sunt deep into the wounds already inflicted upon the "Brethren" by Littlejohn, Baker, and others. He occupied two hours, which brought the time up to 12 M .- the hour fixed by law for each House to proceed to the election of a United States Senator.

and inside the bar even, were densely pasked

As the time approached, there was some squirming among the Know Nothings, and they sought, by questions of order, calling of the Yeas and Nays, &c., to waste a little time, but more particularly to interrupt Mr. Fitch in his remarks. Their efforts were futile, and, true to their name, they "knew nothing" of what they were doing, for, while they were interrupting Mr. Fitch, they were allowing him to rest in his seat, gathering new strength and fresh ideas with which to resume the lashing he was administering.

At 12 M. the House proceeded to the nomination of a U. S. Senator, and, as you will observe, William H. Seward was named by 69 out of 136 members. The remainder of the votes were given principally to D. S. Dickinson and H. Seymour.

The spectators maintained their sitence during the necessary action taken to notify the Senate of the nomination, and soon the Senate appeared in the Assembly Chamber to compare their nomination with that of the House. It was found to agree with that of the House-Wm. H. Seward having been named by 18 of the 31 Senators present. Whereupon the President of the Senate rose and announced that Wm. H. Seward was duly elected United States Senstor for the term of six years, from 4th March next. Taes went up cheer upon cheer, and the Caamber was made to ring with the enthusiasm. The cheering ceased, and then was heard a slight hissing. This was the signal for renewed cheering, which drowned most effectually the opposition demonstration, which, for its weakness, both in sound and force, was the fit representation of the dishonored and dishenorable minority.

Both Houses soon after adjourned, and almost immediately several cannon were placed upon different bill-tops back of the city, and were made to proclaim in thundering tones the victory of Freedem over Slavery-of open discussions over secret councils.

The defeated Know Nothings, whose only object seemed to be to defeat Mr. Seward, went to their rooms in their hotels to contemplate in seclusion the position they each occupied-for their votes revealed that they did not stand together; that they were not the band of brothers they have claimed themselves to be, and to think how their 130,000 men (in buckram) will consider of the

The victors, on the other hand, are in the highat glee, and meet with the heartiest of gr

So much for Know-Nothingiam

THE NEWS, IN WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Telbune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1855.

Senator Seward's house is crowded this evening with his friends among the Senators and Representatives, and other citizens and strangers. A splendid band, and an excellent supper, are mong the pleasing accessories. The whole scene is most gratifying. A number of Southern Coneressmen are present.

PURLIC REJOICINGS. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 6-7 P. M. At this moment the most intense enthusiasu prevails in consequence of the election. Bonfires are blazing in Broadway and State-st., and the firing of guns has just ceased. Three hundred guns were fired on Capitol-square. The place used was a 33-pounder. A number of an pieces were fired from the hill-tope back of the

Hundreds of the old working Whige are in the ity from all parts of the State, and our hotels and treets are filled with rejoicing men. It is long ince such enthusiasm has been manifested in the ld capitol city.

Dispatches are received from all the principal cities and villages in the State, responding to the election with the heartiest good will. The Committees of "Hindoos" sent here to arrange matters and instruct members how to vote on this senstorial question, left the city by the trains this aftern without even visiting the secret places. Some, it is said, left in such sourry that they will be obliged to remit by mail the amount due for their board bills.

The friends of William H. Seward are rejoicing over his reelection. Eighty-seven guns were fired by them ROCHESTER, Feb. 6.

The announcement of Mr. Seward's election was received here this afternoon, and caused great excitement. Flags were raised immediately, and at 4 o'clock one hundred and twenty-five guns were fired. Bonfires are blazing in all parts of the city this

WITHDRAWS FROM CHURCH.—Gov. Wright, of Indiana, has withdrawn from the Methodist Church, assigning that his pastor was a "Know-Nothing."